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| New York's Views. | New York, June 23.—Some New York's views | New York | New

NOMINATED BY THE REPUBLICANS FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

PHELPS, BRADLEY AND BRUCE HIS ONLY RIVALS IN THE RACE.

The First and Only Ballot Results in the Nomination of Mr. Morton, He Receiving 591 of the 824 Votes Cast-It Is Then Made Unanimous - Biographical Sketch of the Nominee.

CHICAGO, June 26.-Empty benches and the figures of the sergeants-at-arms greeted the eyes of the few delegates who were in the auditorium at 6 o'clock. At 6:10 Chairman Estee demanded order.

Gen. Sewell, of New Jersey, yielded the floor to J. W. Griggs, of New Jersey, who



HON, LEVI P. MORTON. 8 nominated William Walter Phelps, of New

lersey, for vice president.

Griggs said Phelps lived in the present and was well fitted to carry out the ends of the Republican party, an able exponent of the American theory of Henry Clay and James G. Blaine. If the convention choses Phelps the party would gain New Jersey and New

York and the country as well.

Patrick Egan, of Nebraska, said a few words in favor of Phelps. J. P. Dolliver, of Iowa, also felt sure God

was guiding the Republican party to victory in November, and endorsed Phelps aighly.

Rosenthal, of Texas, spoke for the Ger-

man-Americans who thought highly of Phelps.
Fuller, of North Carolina, seconded

gressive Republicans. Boutelle, of Maine, followed.

rose to nominate Morton. He said when New York withdrew her candidate for president, she did so in sorrow, not in anger. For the first time in a generation, the New York delegation had come to a National tonvention and been able to act in harmony and accord. Mr. Morton's nomination was ably

seconded by Mr. Gage, of California; Governor Foster, of Chio; Mr. Oliver, of South Carolina; Mr. Hallowell, of Kansas; Gen. Hastings, of Pennsylvania; Mr. Marsh, of Illinois, and Gen. Chalmers, of Mississippi. Mr. McElwee, of Tennessee, placed William

R. Moore, of that state, in nomination. Mr. Speers, of North Carolina, also made s humorous speech, seconding the nomina-tion of Levi P. Morton. Mr. Chandler, of Mississippi, seconded Mr. Moore's nomina-tion. The latter then withdrew his name.

The first and the only ballot was then taken for vice president. It resulted as tollows: Morton, 591; Phelps, 119; Bradley, 103; Bruce, 11. The nomination was then made unanimous.

Mr. Boutelle, of Maine, then introduced the following resolution, which was sdopted:

"The first concern of all government-the virtue and sobriety of the people, and the purity of their homes. The Republican party cordially sympathizes with all wise and well directed efforts for the pomotion of temperance and morality."

After tendering a vote of thanks to toe shairman and other members of the conven-

tion, it adjourned at 8:52 o'clock. Levi P. Morton was born at Shoreham, Vt., May 18, 1824. His father was a Congrerational preacher and a lineal descendant of George Morton who came to this country

from England on the ship Ann, in 1633,

He received a common school education, and began clerking in a dry goods store in New Hampshire, where he was rapidly promoted. In 1850 he became a member of the firm of Beebe, Morgan & Company, of Boston. In 1864 he removed to New York, where he established the firm of Morton & Grinnell. Here the firm became finansially involved and settled with creditors at ifty cents on the dollar. In a few years Mr. Morton paid all his old oreditors in full, though not legally bound to do so. In 1863 be founded the banking house of Morton, Bliss & Company, which has ever since been one of the most prominent and successful of Wall street firms. He entered political life

in the same district, and was elected. In 1880 he was urged to accept the nomination for vice president; but he refused, and Gen. Arthur was nominated instead. Under President Garfield's administration he became minister to France. In 1885 the Demograts came into power and Mr. Morton returned home. In January, 1885, he was a candidate before the Republican caucus for United States senator, but Mr. Evarts was nominated and elected. He is a very

in 1876, when he ran for congress and was

defeated. In 1878 he ran for congress again

New York, June 26.-Some New York Irishmen who would have voted for Blaine

will vote for Harrison, and some will not.

Edward J. Rowe, who was a member of Tammany Hall in 1884, but who left that organization to vote for Blaine's election, and who was the head of the body known as

"The Blaine Dynamiters," says:
"If Blaine had been nominated I and thousands of other Irishmen in this city would have started right out to work for him. Now, however, I for one, and I think I can safely say that I shall not be alone in this, shall give my time to my business and let politics alone. I would have worked for Blaine because he was Blaine, and not be-cause he was either Republican or a protectionist.

"In 1884 83,000 Irishmen in this town voted for Blaine because they felt that he was an American all over and would protect this country from foreign demands and usurpa-tions. They admired the man because of his intense spirit of nat ionality. It is quite possible that many of those 38,000 wotes may be Democratic this year. They were not so much Republican votes as Blaine votes in 1684. I may vote for Cleveland myself."

On the other hand, the organization of Irish-Americans headed by Michael Breslin and John Devoy is for protection and the Republican candidate.

A Delegates' Train Wrecked.

TIFFIN, O., June 26 .- The fast train on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, loaded with delegates, ran into a freight at Chicago junction at 2 o'clock, Monday night, while going at the rate of forty miles an hour. The engines, baggage car and freight cars were demolished and the track torn up for a long distance. The engineer was fatally hurt and the passengers scratched and bruised. All were taken back to Fostoria and around to Columbus. The road was blocked for ten or twelve hours.

A BRUTAL HUSBAND

Almost Beats His Wife to Death With a Pair of Iron Shears.

CINCINNATI, June 27 .- A brutal case of wife beating was brought to the attention of the police yesterday afternoon, and the indications are that it is likely to result seriously. Nicholas Goering is a tinner, and has a shop at 670 Main street. He is sixty-four years of age and a man of violent temper. He was in a bad humor yesterday, and about 2 o'clock something went wrong around the shop. He commenced to fume and rage, and his wife came in to quiet him.

This made him worse than ever, and, picking up a heavy pair of iron tinners' shears, he began to beat her over the head and body. By the time neighbors ran in the woman was beaten almost to death, and presented a horrible appearance. She was carried to the office of Dr. Rose in the neighborhood, and an examination developed that, besides a number of cuts about the head, she had received severe internal injuries. Owing to her advanced age it is feared that her wounds may prove fatal. The matter was reported to Lieut. Berg, and Goering will be arrested on sight.

BOYS HELD FOR RANSOM.

Strange Tale Told by a Canton Lad of the Doings of Tramps.

CANTON, O., June 27 .- Emlen Loutzenholser, who mysteriously disappeared from home seven weeks ago, has just returned, ragged and dirty, and relates a remarkable at on the day of his disan pearance a tramp approached him at the some, William has considerately refrained Fort Wayne depot, and pulling out a handkerchiaf, held it to his face. He became unconscious and when he recovered, was in a cattle car with three tramps and two other

He was kept in the car until Altoons, Pa., was reached, when he and his companions were taken to a house in the woods, where there were ten other boys and two tramps guarding them. The youths had all been kidnaped and held for ransom. All attempts at escape were in vain until one night, by feigning sleep, he managed to slude his captors and escape. He was pursued, and one of the tramps fired a shot that missed him. Young Loutzenholzer reached Altoons and informed the police, who arrested the tramps and set the boys free.

MAXWELL INTERVIEWED.

He Says He Will Most Death Like a Man If the Governor Does Not Interfere.

NEW YORK, June 27. - The World's special from St. Louis, contains an interview with Hugh M. Brooks, alias Marwell, condemned to be hung July 18 for the murder of Arthur Prelier. When asked if he expected his father again from England, he said that he did not, but added:

"I received word yesterday that my mother had already departed from England and was coming to St. Louis." "You are keeping up wonderfully," said

the reporter. "Well, a clear conscience will give a

man a wonderful amount of confidence," remarked Brooks. "Supposing that the governor fails to in

terfere, what then?' was asked. "Well, I will meet death like a man." He then re-entered his cell and resumed his reading.

Long Look-Out Probable. Privanua, June 27 .- That there will be a

long lock-out among the employes in the various iron mills in this vicinity after July 1 seems a certainty. The striking employes of Singer, Nimick & Company have been notified that they will be paid off on Wednes-day, and that the mill will be closed indefinitely unless their men consent to a 10 per cent reduction. The employee at the Soho mill, of Morehead, McClean & Company, will also refuse to accept the proposed reduction of 10 per cent. to go into effect July 1. The employes of the Pittsburg Forge & Iron company also refuse to accept any rehave already decided to reject the manufacturers' scale.

An Illinois Boller Explosion.

EFFINGHAM, III., June 27. - News has reached here of a terrible boiler explosion at Hogue's mill, twenty miles west. Engineer boiler was blown 800 feet.

Strangled in a Gallon of Water, KNOXVILLE, Tenn., June M.—Berthie Hollins, a two-year-old child, Monday night fell into a can containing a gallon of water,

and strangled to death.

OPENING THE REICHSTAG.

AMERICAN CORRESPONDENTS ESPE-CIALLY EXCLUDED.

Extracts From the Address of the Young German Emperor-A Force Sent to Oppose the White Pasha-Mr. Blaine to Congratulate Harrison-Foreign News.

BERLIN, June 27 .- Notwithstanding the most courteous request of American correspondents in Berlin to be permitted to witness the imperial opening of the reichstag, they were especially excluded by Knaak, director of the bureau. However, it is of little moment, the most important matter being the august William's address. He will strive for imperial legislation that may "afford to working people that further protection which is needed by the weak and oppressed in their struggle for existence." It is a rare acknowledgement, made by a man who "rules by the grace of God and authority of a man,"

that his people are oppressed.

That portion of his address which referred to foreign relations was considered of greatest moment by such as put any reliance in

such matter of course statements. He said: "In foreign politics I am resolved to maintain peace with every one so far as it lies in my power. My love for the German army, and my position in it would never induce me to attempt to endanger for the country the benefit of peace unless the nepessity for war is forced upon us by a hostile attempt on the empire or one of its allies. Our army will assure us peace, or if peace be broken, it will enable us to fight for it with honor.

"Our existing agreements with Austria and Italy will permit me, to my satisfaction, to maintain my personal friendship with the czar, and the friendly relations existing for a century with Russia, which correspond with my own feelings and Ger-

man interest.

"In conscientious care of the people, I shall devote myself equally as readily to the service of the Fatherland as to the care of the army, and I rejoice in our traditional relations to foreign powers, through which my endeavors in behalf of peace will be aided. Trusting in God, and in my people's ability for their defense, I entertain confidence that it will be permitted to us for an indefinite time to defend and assure by peaceful effort what my two predecessors,

now resting in God, won by arms." His repetition of the peace cry was reseived with loud expressions of satisfaction and tumultuous applause. When it reached the bourse all foreign securities went up with a bound. The attitude of the German princes of the confederate states, king of Germany, regent of Bavaria, etc., was deferential. These are now merely ornaments in Germany which serve to demonstrate the greatness of the Hohenzollerns and it is against them rather than an foreign power that William relies upon the army, and is desirous of peace. He has avoided saying, however, anything upon international questions, and making no prediction of continued peace. With Russia and Austria ready for war upon their frontiers, a standing declaration that war must from saying anything about it.

Press Comments on the Speech. BERLIN, June 27.-The Freiesinige Zeitung, while appreciating the all-promising aspects of the emperor's speech, makes numerous comparison between it and Emperor Fredprick's liberal message.

The Germania says that the precision and clearness of the emperor's speech speak for themselves, so that no party will be able to find fault with it.

The London newspapers welcome the pacific character of Emperor William's speech.
The Chronicle thinks that the speech proves that England has not joined the triple allianca.

The News says that no mention is made of relief for the people overtaxed with military burdens, and that the well being of the people still holds second place to military inincts. The Times and the Standard consider that

although the tone of the German emperor's speech to the reichstag was pacific, permanent peace is impossible, while all nations are preparing for war.

The Thibetan Demonstration.

LONDON, June 27 .- According to Count Tolstoi, the Russian minister of the interior, the English were induced to make their late Thibetan demonstration not so much on account of any real or fancied grievance as by the reports brought to the Indian official of wonderfully rich gold discoveries in the mountain ranges on the border. Engineers have found several localities presenting splendid surface indications but almost inaccessible and lacking water and fuel to make them available.

"As a red cloth is to a bull," continues the count, "is any valuable property in the possession of a weaker neighbor to the insatiable Englishman. The ruby mines of Burmah, the gold of Venezuela or the mere hint of nuggets in Thibet will arouse the acquisitiveness of the greedy islander to an unrestrainable pitch, provided that the coveted valua-bles are held by a power contemptible in strength.

It is not probable, however, that China will look on with indifference and allow the English reconnoisance to end in an occupation of Thebitan territory. The information gained, however, may be valuable in the future, and thus the expedition will not have been altogether valuele

Count Tolstoi considers that the decision of the Russian government to recruit the artilduction in their wages. Quite a number of the Russian government to recruit the artil-sub-lodges of the Amalgamated association lery and engineer staff exclusively from the ranks of the noblity in the future triumphant vindication of his policy of his granting positions in the civil office solely to the titled class.

"For years have I pursued this course says Tolstoi, "and in a land like Russia, it would be the highest of folly to act differ-Kane and an employe named Lobe were ently. We are a class apart; we are born killed, and others were badly injured. The to command and three beneath us to obey. The foolish and the weak among us will drop into the gulf below, but there will always be enough bright spirits to train up to guide our councils and lead our armies to victory.

"There are prizes enough for the ambitious minds of the middle class. Let them become bankers, merchants, savants or literateurs. Men will follow those born to command without heartburning or envy, for they never dream of comparing those leaders to themselves. What diplomate would ever have thought of disputing precedence with Metternich, Gortschakoff or Talley-

"Such men rule from their infancy, their equals in ranks, but not in talent gracefully acknowledging their superiority. There are those nobles who cannot rise to command armies or senates, and who content themselves with being brave soldiers or loyal legislators.

"The European mind is averse to Republicanism. England was glad to receive a monarch after a brief trial of another form of government. Spain furnishes another instance of the preference of the people, Switzerland exists solely by the jealousy of her neighbors, and as for France perhaps is is best to say nothing."

The Mysterious Pasha.

SUAKIM, June 27 .- Rundle Bey confirms the report of the arrival of a white pashs in the Bahr-El-Gazel province, and says that the Khalifat is sending a force to oppose the

pasha's advance.

No intimation has as yet been received in regard to who this mysterious European leader may be. Neither is there any defaits idea of the magnitude of his force, nor the purpose for which he advances toward the

Blaine Will Congratulate.

LINLITHGOW, Scotland, June 27 .- Monday the Blaine-Carnegie party arrived here, where was first received news of the nomina-tion of Gen. Harrison. Mr. Bleine will make no comments save that he is well pleased at the result, and Monday evening wrote a letter of congratulation to Harrison. Car-negle, who was with him in the sitting room, says it is a ringing letter that will give a key note to the campaign.

Will Return to Parliament.

DUBLIN, June 27 .- Mr. Edmund Leamy, who resigned his seat in parliament for northeast Cork in 1886 in order to devote himself to the practice of law, will shortly re-enter parliament, succeeding Mr. Kennedy, member for Sligo.

Lloyd's Scout the Idea.

LONDON, June 27.-Lloyd's scout the idea that an emigrant ship was lost off the Cape of Good Hope on June 4, as was reported last night. They believe that the lost vessel was a ship loaded with coolles bound from Calcutta to Demerara. Disastrous Fire in Sweden.

STOCKHOLM, June 27.-A disastrous fire has been raging at Sundsvall, the center of a large lumber district on the gulf of Bothnia, and the town has been nearly destroyed.

Foreign Notes. Mr. Dillon has been exempted from per-

forming any labor during his imprisonment, and the jail physician has ordered him into the prison hospital. From information received at London it is thought that an emigrant ship founder ed with all on board in a storm off the Cape of

Good Hope on the 4th of June. The London Times attributes what it terms the defeat of Mr. Blaine to secure the presidential nomination to his absence from America. "But," continues the paper, "as he is not no friend to England, we can afford

to look on his defeat with equanimity." BEN. BUTLER'S OLIENT.

He Scores a Preliminary Victory for Miss

Hoyt, at Toledo, Ohio. Toledo, O., June 27.-Judge Jackson, of the United States court, has granted a temporary restraining order to prohibit H. L. Weber, of Baginaw, Mich., executor of Jessie Hoyt, from selling the real estate. The application was made by the heir-st-law, May Irene Hoyt.

Jesse Hoyt died in 1882 in New York, leaving property valued at \$3,000,000 consisting in great part of Michigan pine lands. In his will be made Weber executor under a nominal bond of \$30,000. Hiss Hoyt claimed that the will was probated through fraud; that she was kidnapped and taken to a Philadelphia insone asylum, pending her father's filness and death, and that she was not permitted to take exceptions to the probation of

abe will Afterwards she began suit in the New York courts, and the case is now pending in the court of appeals in that state. Meanwhile, she charges that Weber has been exceeding the authority granted him by the will, in that he is selling valuable pine lands and converting them into money, thus depreciating the value of her estate. Benjamin F. Butler represented Miss Hoyt, and made an argument before Judge Jackson, who granted a restraining order, pending the hearing on a motion for a perpetual injunc-

tion which will occur at Saginaw July 20. SHE DID NOT LOVE HIM.

A New York Youth Murders His Sweet-

heart and Then Suicides. NEW YORK, June 27.—At 6:40 o'clock thus morning Joseph Zaford, a hall boy employed in the boarding house at 125 West Fourth street, shot and instantly killed Rosie Sheridan, nineteen years of age, an assistant cook in the boarding house. He shot her in the head. Then he blew his own brains out by sending a bullet from the same

weapon through his right temple. Young Zaford was nineteen, and not eighteen, as at first stated. He had been desperately in love with the cook for some time but she took no notice of him. He had threatened her with death a number of times, but even this did not attract her notice, so the boy this morning killed her and then himself.

Drowned in the Ohio River.

WELLSVILLE, O., June 27.—David Bernard, aged forty-five, living at Shipping Port, above here, was drowned in the Ohio, Monday, while bathing. He was seized with cramps and sank before he could be reached. His body was afterward found at the head of Phillips Island. Bernard leaves a large family.

Chloroformed By Burglars.

SHELBY, O., June 27.—While Mr. and Mrs. Oll May were asleep Monday night burglars entered their bedroom, chloroformed them, and took two valuable rings from Mrs. May's hand while she was asleep. A valuable watch and several other articles of value were taken.